

ADDRESSES

DELIVERED ON THE

Occasion of the Dedication

OF THE

HARTFORD HOSPITAL,

IN

HARTFORD, CONN.,

On the 18th of April, 1859.



HARTFORD:

PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD AND COMPANY.

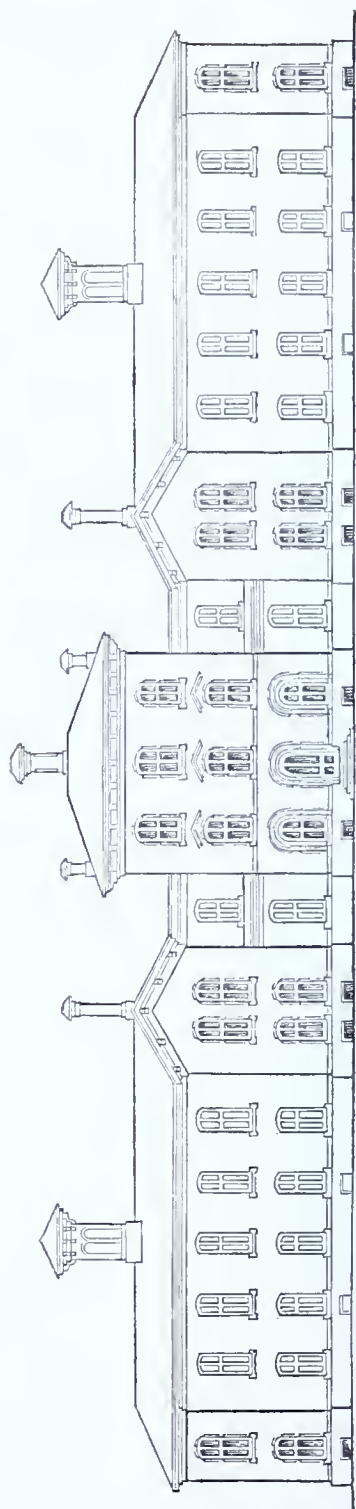
1859.





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W. Russell West, Architect.

Center building, and one wing at present erected.

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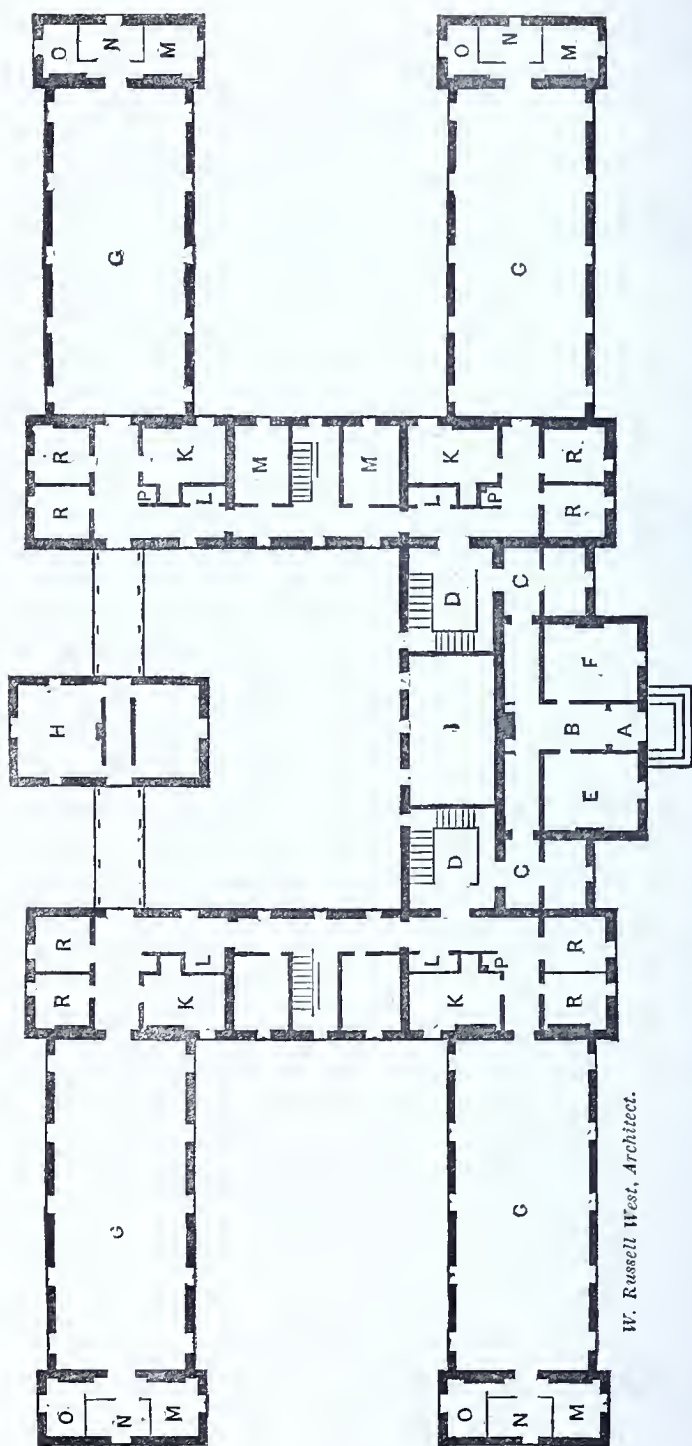


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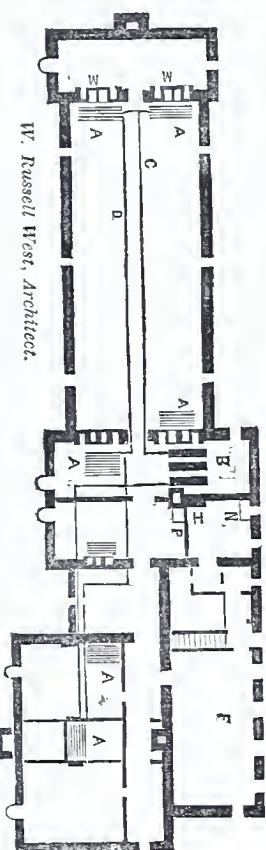
FIRST FLOOR OF THE HOSPITAL WHEN COMPLETED.



W. Russell West, Architect.

A Vestibule. B Hall. C Hall to Ward. D Stairways. E Reception Room. F Superintendent's Room. G Wards. H Laundry. I Kitchen in Basement. K Dining Room. L Closets. M Private Rooms. N Water Closets. O Drying Closets. P Private Wards.

BASEMENT OF THE CENTER BUILDING AND ONE WING AS NOW COMPLETED.



A Hot Water Radiating Pipes. B Boiler. C Flow Pipes. D Return Pipes. F Kitchen.
 en. H Dumb Waiter. M Hot-air Flues. N Discharge Shaft. P Water Closet.



OFFICERS
OF THE
HARTFORD HOSPITAL,
FOR 1859.

HON. FRANCIS PARSONS, *President.*
WILLIAM T. LEE, *Vice-President.*
FLAVIUS A. BROWN, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CHESTER ADAMS,
GEORGE B. HAWLEY,
EDSON FESSENDEN.

PHYSICIANS.

SAMUEL B. BERESFORD, M. D., E. K. HUNT, M. D.,
GURDON W. RUSSELL, M. D., A. W. BARROWS, M. D.,
GEORGE B. HAWLEY, M. D., DAVID CRARY, M. D.

LIBRARIAN.

GURDON W. RUSSELL.

DIRECTORS CHOSEN AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL, 1859.

FRANCIS PARSONS,	CHESTER ADAMS,
WILLIAM T. LEE,	G. B. HAWLEY,
TIMOTHY M. ALLYN, <i>ex officio</i> ,	JAMES G. BOLLES,
ALBERT DAY,	A. S. BECKWITH,
S. S. WARD,	E. K. ROOT,
E. A. BULKELEY,	EDSON FESSENDEN.
G. W. RUSSELL,	

VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR LIFE BY SUBSCRIPTION OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS
AND UPWARDS; ALSO, DIRECTORS FOR LIFE.

A. S. BECKWITH,	THOMAS SMITH,
SAMUEL COLT,	JOSEPH TRUMBULL,
*DAVID WATKINSON,	WOODRUFF & BEACH,
CHARLES BOSWELL,	THOMAS S. WILLIAMS.
JAMES B. HOSMER,	J. SEYMOUR BROWN.
LEE & *BUTLER,	

*Deceased.

DIRECTORS FOR LIFE BY SUBSCRIPTION OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS AND
UPWARDS.

T. M. ALLYN,
CHESTER ADAMS,
C. H. BRAINARD,
CHARLES BENTON,
GEO. BEACH, JR.,
HIRAM BISSELL,
BIRCH & BRADLEY,
J. G. BATTERSON,
E. A. BULKELEY,
THOMAS K. BRACE,
G. M. BARTHOLOMEW,
LUCIUS BARBOUR,
CASE, TIFFANY & CO.,
ELISHA COLT,
NEWTON CARTER,
H. KENDALL CARTER,
WILLIAM L. COLLINS,
ERASTUS COLLINS,
CHARLES COLLINS,
DANIEL P. CROSBY,
CHENEY BROTHERS,
JULIUS CATLIN,
AUSTIN DUNHAM,
LEONARD DANIELS,
DAY, GRISWOLD & CO.,
JAMES DIXON,
EDSON FESSENDEN,
EBENEZER FLOWER,
S. W. GOODRIDGE,
JAMES GOODWIN,
EDMUND G. HOWE,
ISAAC HILLS,
HUNGERFORD & CONE,

NELSON HOLLISTER,
REV. JAMES HUGHES,
H. HUNTINGTON,
H. & W. KENY,
GEORGE S. LINCOLN & CO.,
SIMEON L. LOOMIS,
C. C. LYMAN,
ROLAND MATHER,
J. & M. MERRIMAN,
MRS. JOSEPH MORGAN,
*JOHN M. NILES,
C. F. POND,
HENRY A. PERKINS,
IRA PECK,
FRANCIS PARSONS,
DANIEL PHILLIPS,
GUY R. PHELPS,
ESTHER PRATT,
ROGERS BROTHERS,
E. C. ROBERTS,
ELISHA K. ROOT,
E. G. RIPLEY,
JOHN W. SEYMOUR,
CHARLES SEYMOUR,
MRS. ELIZA K. SHEPARD,
WILLIAM L. STORRS,
O. G. TERRY,
*MILES A. TUTTLE,
WILLIAM W. TURNER,
ISAAC TOUCEY,
SAMUEL S. WARD,
GEORGE M. WELCH,
*JAMES H. WELLS.

* Deceased.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE exercises were opened with a prayer from Rev. R. M. Abererombie, which was followed by appropriate remarks from the chairman, Hon. T. M. ALLYN, Mayor of the City of Hartford.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

It seldom falls to my lot to perform a more pleasing service than the one assigned me, of presiding over this assembly on the present occasion. Among the beneficent works that distinguish the present age, designed to promote the happiness and welfare of the people, is the establishment of our City Hospital. Created by the wisdom, foresight, benevolence and liberality of our citizens, it will be cherished by them with an ever-increasing interest, and in after days, inspire and claim the warmest affection of all those who are the recipients of its blessings.

Few cities can boast of a greater number of charitable and benevolent institutions. In this respect Hartford possesses rare and valuable facilities. Connected with this institution the name, the ever to be honored name of David Watkinson will be endeared to the citizens of Hartford by his remembrance of them in his last will and testament. By his munificent legacy to this Hospital he has fostered and stimulated, in the minds of the people, a deep and abiding sympathy for the suffering and afflicted. By his kind and affectionate example he has awakened an interest in this institution that will not slumber in the future.

This noble edifice, the offspring of his affectionate regard,

will be an enduring monument of his generous and open-hearted benevolence.

It is our purpose to-day to dedicate this building to the objects for which it was designed, that here within these walls, the wants of a suffering humanity may be supplied and relieved, and the people enabled to rejoice in the contemplation of the successful operation of this benevolent work.

ADDRESS BY G. B. HAWLEY, M. D.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

Two years have now passed since the corner-stone of the Hartford Hospital was laid by the Governor, in the presence of the Legislature and many of our fellow-citizens. We were then encouraged in our undertaking by the many noble sentiments which were presented, and cheered on in our labors by the charitable and philanthropic spirit which pervaded all those who were present. Since that time this building has been erected through the generosity of our citizens, and we are again called together to dedicate the Hartford Hospital to suffering humanity.

Hospitals are among the most laudable charities which have urged themselves on public attention. They are not subject to the same objections as some other charities. They do not encourage vice and indolence, neither do they depress those who are partakers of their generosity. The sick are alone provided for, and there is no danger that impostors will receive admittance.

Let us for a few moments roll back the tide of time, and learn to what extent the ancients had advanced in providing hospitals for the sick. Although the Greeks and Romans have immortalized themselves by their superior skill, and their wonderful deeds will continue to descend from generation to generation, yet they provided no place for the sick and afflicted.

Those who were sick and destitute were left to die, deserted and alone. Those who were wounded in battle had

no place provided for them in their distress, and the poor had not where to lay their heads. This boon was developed by the humanizing and heavenly influence of Christianity. It was Christianity that developed that noble trait of human sympathy, which caused institutions to be erected, and accommodations to be provided, for those emergencies which are continually occurring in the daily walks of life.

The sick and afflicted first received care and attention about the sixth century, in the reign of the Emperor Justin. Among the ancients the suffering of the sick was unknown, in consequence of which they languished and died in obscurity. These cases do not become generally known unless there is some provision for their relief. During this time piety, prompted by humanity, caused many of the Christian public to appropriate funds, to be used, either during their life time, or after their death, for charitable purposes.

As these funds accumulated, institutions were established for the relief of the sick, being also connected with certain religious rights and ceremonies. Many of them were connected with monasteries, which became corrupt by mismanagement. These monasteries were perverted from their original design, and proved to be schools of vice, of extravagance, and debauchery. This state of things continued until the fifteenth century, when the reformation opened the eyes of the blind, and loosened the chains which bound the freedom of the people to the car of submission. Many of these institutions were then placed upon a firm foundation, and have continued to flourish, showering blessings upon the poor, even to the present time. All the capitals of Europe, also many of the large towns, are now provided with hospitals for the sick. Their importance is appreciated, and the amount of suffering they relieve, is continually calling forth the charities of the generous and noble hearted. The annual revenue from various sources for hospitals, in Paris, amount to \$3,719,000, which sum is

only sufficient to cover necessary expenses. Of this sum the city give an annual subscription of \$441,000. There was received from patients in 1837, \$135,000. During the same year the hospitals received legacies and donations from private individuals, to the amount of \$330,000. Ten per cent. of all the receipts from theatres, concerts, and other places of amusements, is pledged to the hospitals, which amount annually to \$277,000. The balance is received from various other sources. The annual revenue of all the hospitals and hospices, or retreats in France, amount to the enormous sum of \$10,000,000. In London the hospitals are continually receiving donations and legacies from private individuals. The sick and destitute are not left deserted and forgotten. Neither are they auctioned to the highest bidder, like so many brutes, to be cared for in a manner which will turn the small pittance given for their support into the pocket of the undertaker.

It is not enough that an institution is richly endowed, or that large sounding names are connected with its government. The experience acquired previous to the reformation, proves the truth of this assertion. At that period, their mismanagement and misrule, together with their bad ventilation, and filthy condition, caused them to become the graveyards of the poor.

Previous to the twelfth century few infirmaries were established to relieve the sick, disconnected from religious institutions. About this period St. Bartholomew's Hospital was established in London. As the spirit of freedom was developed and the wants of community were understood, other hospitals were established, among the principal of which, in the fifteenth century, was Trinity Hospital in Edinburgh. After the reformation, their number greatly increased, and the government of the institutions was much improved. In the sixteenth century, the Hotel Dieu in Paris, which was founded as far back as the seventh century, was much improved and enlarged, and many others were

built. In the seventeenth century, many infirmaries, both in England and France, were founded, which are now offering a home to the sick and friendless, and will prove for centuries to come a glorious consolation to the poor and afflicted of the human race.

In our own country we have many noble hospitals, which have been reared by the hand of charity. Among them I would mention the New York Hospital, which was founded in 1771, and the Massachusetts General Hospital, founded in 1810. These institutions are equal in every respect to the best European infirmaries.

In our heating arrangements we are even superior, and are not inferior in ventilation and general arrangements. Many of the foreign institutions have been enlarged and perfected, as experience has developed the importance of these improvements. Our institutions are planned and constructed with all the improvements in the arrangement of the building, together with the heating and ventilation, which has been proved to be necessary, through the long experience of European institutions.

We should not only profit by this experience in the construction of hospitals, but we should also learn to govern them, from those that have been successful.

It has been proved by Wendell Phillips that the modern ages, with all of their boasted skill and superiority, have presented but one invention, namely, printing, which was not known to the ancients.

The only difference which exalts the moderns so far above the ancients, is that these inventions are known and used by the many, when formerly they were known only to the few.

The same is true in regard to heating and ventilation. Among the most ancient heating arrangements is the Hypocaust, of the ancient Greeks and Romans, which is thus described by Dr. John Watson, in an address delivered at the New York Hospital, February 8th, 1851. "Its name is

derived from the brick-kiln. The primary construction of the one is essentially the same as that of the other,—both alike consisting of an immense mass of mason work, underlaid with flues, for the diffusion of heat, with no provisions for the withdrawal of smoke or vapor.

The Hypocaust was first employed for heating bathing-rooms and sudatories, but afterwards for warming private dwellings. It was without chimney and without flues, for the transmission of heat to the departments above it, at least during the combustion of fuel.

Its mouth or entrance was at the outer wall, and through this smoke escapes as from the mouth of an oven. The heat imparted to its mass of brick and stone was transmitted by slow conduction through the tile, or marble pavement, to the room above. In some of its more complicated forms, there were concealed flues rising in the wall to the first or second story, but with no outlet at the top. In others these flues, after the fires beneath them had ceased to glow, could be opened by the removal of a lid or cover, and thus they allowed the warm air issuing through them to enter the upper apartments.

These cumbrous furnaces were of course subject to frequent leakages. The Emperor Julian, in 331, by a defect in one of them, and the exhalation of vapor through the walls of his chamber, was completely overpowered and his life was only saved by speedily removing him into the open air. His successor, Jovian, in 364, is said to have been suffocated by the fumes of a furnace, while sleeping in a close apartment."

The imperfections of the Hypocaust caused it to be superseded by the focus or brasier, which was placed in the center of the room, the smoke and gases escaping through the loopholes in the roof, or through the open windows.

The castles of the English Normans were warmed by the fire placed in deep recesses in the walls, the smoke escaping through the open turrets or windows, until chimneys

were invented by the Italians in the early part of the fourteenth century.

The water furnace, which is regarded as of recent invention and is considered at the present time as one of the most admirable means of generating heat, was probably used by the Egyptians in hatching eggs. In the latter part of the past century, it was used in France for the same purpose, under the name of the Bohemian Chicken Stove. It was first employed in England by the Marquis Chabannes as early as 1816, and claimed as his own invention. The steam apparatus has been used in its various forms for the purpose of heating buildings, from the time of Mr. Watt, the great improver of the steam engine, even to the present time. As early as 1784-5 it was used for the purpose of heating dwelling houses, by allowing the steam to escape, thus evolving its latent heat. The house of Dr. Withering, of Birmingham, was heated by steam passing through metallic pipes, successfully applied by Boulton, in 1795.

In 1791, Mr. Hoyle, of Halifax, England, obtained a patent for heating by steam pipes, distributed through the different dwelling apartments, in much the same manner as at the present time.

Thus we see our most improved modes of heating have been known for many generations, and the only difference between the modes of heating in the present generation and the past, is that formerly their improvements were known only to the few, but at the present time they are common and in general use.

The appliances for tempering summer heat, and for ventilating buildings, as used by ages that are past, are still more numerous. I shall not describe the many designs for ventilation which have been tested, and which experience has proved unworthy of public attention.

I shall only describe those two forms which at the present time have received the sanction of community, and which are the ones adopted by most of our public institutions.

These two forms are *thermal* and *forced* ventilation. The system of downward thermal, or natural ventilation, was devised in 1826, and was received with great favor by most of our institutions. It was a great improvement on all the past. This form of ventilation consists in introducing fresh air through shafts open at a distance from the building, or through its walls. This cold air being heated by a furnace in the basement, ascends by its own specific gravity being lessened by heat, through appropriate flues, and is admitted into the room near the ceiling. As the air cools in the room, it gradually descends and is received through openings near the floor, and carried off through the foul air flues, which open at the top of the building. Experience has found that this system of drawing off the foul air is insufficient to maintain a healthy atmosphere in the wards of a hospital.

In 1849, Hospital Gangrene compelled the New York Hospital to change from this system of ventilation to one more efficient.

The exhalations of the sick, passing from the body, at first ascend, but they are then forced downwards by descending currents, and are repeatedly inhaled by the patients as they lie near the floor. The system of forced ventilation, as adopted by many of our institutions, is accomplished by means of a fan, which is caused to rotate by steam power. This is the most efficient means of ventilation in those institutions which employ a steam engine. Any amount of fresh air that is necessary to purify the wards of a hospital, can be forced through the cold air shaft into the hot air chamber in the basement; after being properly heated the same power continues to force the heated air through appropriate flues into the respective wards.

The system of forced ventilation by the means of a fan, was first used in the sixteenth century to force pure air into mines.

In order that we may better comprehend the importance

of ventilation, it is necessary to demonstrate the amount of matter which is continually passing from the surface of the body in the form of vapor. The daily amount of pulmonary and cutaneous matter passing off from the lungs and skin is greater than the renal and abdominal discharges. It is demonstrated by an able report, by Joseph M. Smith, M. D., and published by the American Medical Association, 1850, and proved by elaborate experiments, that a healthy adult, of ordinary size, throws off from his lungs and skin every twenty-four hours, about forty ounces of effete matter; of this ten pennyweights is composed of animal matter. From these facts we learn that a family of ten individuals, who are confined about one-half of the time in a badly ventilated room, would in one month throw off in the form of vapor within their dwelling, pulmonary and cutaneous exhalations to the amount of 375 lbs., and in one year, 4,500 lbs. Much of this exhalation is composed of animal matter, which is soon precipitated in the apartments where it is generated.

If we assume this building to accommodate fifty patients, and estimate the same amount of exhalation from the sick as from well persons, then the amount of cutaneous and pulmonary exhalations, every twenty-four hours, would amount to 125 lbs.; in one month it would amount to 3,750 lbs., and in one year to 45,000 lbs. This amount of effete matter, passing off in the form of vapor, is continually filling the apartments of the well, and to a much greater degree those of the sick. Common air mixed with one-tenth part of these gases is rendered unfit for animal life. The decomposition of this matter is sufficient to account for the many contagious diseases which are continually developed in the crowded and unventilated parts of our cities.

From these seeds of contamination, diseases, when once generated, continue to extend, until not only cities but whole countries are called to mourn for their numerous dead.

When we apply these principles to the sick, we must consider that they are not only confined to the same apartment night and day, and the amount of exhalation greatly increased from sickness, but that there is a much larger proportion of animal matter contained in these exhalations.

Animal life is supported by continually taking into the lungs a certain amount of air, either pure or vitiated from various causes. This air circulates through the air-cells of the lungs, where it imparts to the blood, through a delicate membrane, the oxygen of the atmosphere; also, any contamination which may be contained in the air, and it takes from the blood its excess of carbon. If the atmosphere inhaled is impure, or impregnated with contagious matter, the blood immediately becoming vitiated, passes through the circulation, and diffuses, through every part of the body, any poisonous matter which may have been contained in the atmosphere.

The amount of blood contained in the veins and arteries of a common-sized adult is about twenty-four pints. This amount of blood passes through the heart and lungs every three minutes. The amount of blood which passes through the lungs of an adult every hour is sixty gals.; in twenty-four hours 1,440 gals.; in one month 43,200 gals.; in one year 518,400, or 8,640 hhds. If the same estimate be made for fifty adult persons, which is the capacity of our present building, the amount of blood which passes through their hearts and lungs in one hour is 3,000 gals.; in one day 72,000 gals.; in one year 25,920,000 gals., or 432,000 hhds. of blood.

When we contemplate this river of blood which is flowing through the human system, being restored to healthy action, or impregnated with contamination, as it comes in contact with healthy or vitiated atmosphere, we can form some faint idea of the importance of thorough ventilation.

When we examine the apartments of the sick and destitute, and in many cases of those in the middle walks of

life, we find that their ill-ventilated apartments are sufficient to counteract all benefit which might be received from skillful physicians and faithful nurses.

The sad catastrophe at the car factory of Fales & Gray, in March, 1854, which caused lamentations and groanings through the city of Hartford, aroused a general movement in the public mind on the subject of a Hospital. Its importance was then demonstrated, and the experience of every year has enforced the necessity of providing an asylum for the disabled and destitute.

In May, 1854, a meeting was held in pursuance of a public call, addressed to all interested in the establishment of a Hospital.

Committees were appointed, and the proposed constitution and charter were adopted, and submitted to the General Assembly, who, at their May session, 1854, incorporated the Hartford Hospital. In 1855 the present location was selected, about three-quarters of a mile south of the State-House, as the permanent site for the hospital. In 1857 the corner-stone was laid by the Governor of Connecticut, in the presence of the Legislature and many distinguished citizens.

Much credit is due to W. Russell West, Esq., our most worthy architect, for his constant and persevering efforts to inform himself in regard to the most perfect plans, and modern improvements of European Hospitals. In the London Builder, published during the year 1858, will be found most able articles on the construction of Hospitals. In the most approved modern European Hospitals the building for the officers, and reception of patients and their friends, is entirely separate, and distinct from the wards. The wards are built of any desirable length, two stories high, with no communication between stories, except through a stair-case in the open balcony. Each ward is provided with all its necessary attachments entirely independent of every other ward. Fifty feet from these wards,

and running parallel with them, is another building of the same character, and connected with the former by an open corridor. The space between the buildings is ornamented, and cultivated with flowers. In this manner any number of wards can be built to accommodate any number of patients, without any fear of contamination by accumulated disease. Any ward can be re-constructed or repaired without disturbing any other ward. There is no fear that one ward will ventilate into another, or that the officers' apartments will be effected by the ward ventilation.

The Hartford Hospital is built of free stone, quarried in Portland. The walls are of first class rubble masonry. Every stone lies on its natural bed, except the corners of the building, and the window jams which are laid with large cut stone. The roof is covered with slate.

In referring to the ground plan of the Hospital, it will be seen that only the center building and one wing is at present erected. Arrangements are made for the addition of the three remaining wings, whenever it shall be required.

The inclemency of our climate forbids that each wing shall be entirely separate and distinct, or that the center building shall be separate from the wards.

The center building is forty-eight feet front by seventy-two feet deep, and divided in the rear of the center of the building, by a solid wall which runs at right angles to the main entrance, and separates the domestic apartments from the officers' apartments. The entrance hall is twelve feet wide and runs directly forward twenty-eight feet until it meets the center wall, when it turns at right angles, to the right and left, until it arrives at the main stairway, which connects the center building to the wings. On either side of the main entrance, is the Superintendent's room, and reception room. The second story is arranged for the convenience of the Officers of the Institution.

In the third story is a large room twenty-eight feet by forty-eight feet, to accommodate the county and state med-

ical societies. This room is also designed to accommodate the library of the Institution, which already amounts to 500 volumes, and is to be occupied by the Natural History Society. In the rear of the wall which divides the center building at right angles with the entrance hall are three stories. The first, or basement story, is used for culinary purposes. The second story is occupied for nurses or domestic rooms. The third story is the operating room. This room is of easy access to the wards, and also sufficiently remote for all practical purposes. In the second story is a bath-room and water closet for the family. There are also like conveniences in the basement for the domestics.

When the present plan is completed there will be four wings, each wing sufficient to accommodate fifty patients. Two wings will extend on either side of the centre building fourteen feet distant, and connected with the center building by the main stairway. The other two wings will be placed parallel with the former, fifty feet distant, and connected with them by a corridor. In the rear of the center building is the laundry, fifty feet distant and connected by a covered walk to the rear wings. Each wing is one hundred and thirteen feet six inches long, and varying in width from thirty-one feet six inches to forty-four feet six inches, two stories high, with a basement seven feet high. Each wing contains two large wards with all their necessary appliances, of which only the one now erected is necessary to be described. The ward is seventy feet long, fifteen feet nine inches high and twenty-seven feet broad, measuring within the walls. There is connected with each of these wards a refectory or eating room, with all its necessary appliances of dumb waiter, closet, sink, &c. A room to accommodate one or more nurses. A room for the seclusion of special cases. A room with drawers arranged to accommodate the clothing of the patients. The water closets are in a room removed from the ward as far as circumstances

require. The bath room is large and commodious. There is a discharge shaft through which the soiled clothes and beds are passed into a box on the outside of the wall of the building. Each ward is provided on every side with windows which extend from the ceiling to the floor.

Gas is introduced through every part of the building for the purpose of lighting. Speaking tubes extend from the wards to the kitchen, and others to the Superintendent's apartment.

The whole building is abundantly supplied with hot and cold water. The water is furnished from the Hartford Water Works, by which it is forced to the highest story. In each ward there are rooms to accommodate private individuals, who pay the extra expense. A small steam boiler is placed in the kitchen, to heat water for bathing and laundry purposes. It is also used for cooking, and drying clothes. Much time has been spent in investigating the many appliances by which public institutions are warmed. The old hot air furnace has been discarded from most institutions; hot water and steam have been introduced. After thorough and deliberate investigation, it was decided to warm the Hospital with Brown's hot water furnace. In the basement of the building, near the center of the wings are placed three boilers. Each boiler contains ninety-eight and three-fourths square feet of surface, which is exposed to the fire and smoke. The water circulating on this ninety-eight and three-fourths square feet of absorbing surface, which separates the water from the fire and smoke, becomes heated, and, rising, is conveyed to the respective hot air chambers, which are located directly under the rooms to be heated. The hot water circulates in the hot-air chambers through successive convolutions of cast iron pipes, three inches in diameter. The water there discharges its heat and again returns to the boiler for a renewed load of caloric, to be again discharged in the respective hot-air chambers. The fire surface, or absorbing surface of the three boilers,

amounts to two hundred and ninety-six and one-fourth square feet. In the hot-air chambers are 3,094 square feet of radiating surface, and the space to be heated is 125,000 cubic feet. This gives one square foot of absorbing surface to less than ten square feet of radiating surface, and one foot of radiating surface, to less than forty cubic feet of space to be heated. The three boilers are located together and can all be used at the same time, or only one at a time, as circumstances may require. In moderate weather one boiler heats the entire building, or any part can be heated, by preventing the flow of water through the radiating pipes, by means of stop-cocks, to those parts which are designed not to be heated. When a small amount of heat is required, any portion of the apparatus can be worked, and any part of the building can be heated, without interfering with any other part. There is a self-regulator on the boiler which controls the draft of the fire; and it also regulates its own supply of water. One great advantage of hot water over steam is the economy with which the fire is managed, and the safety with which the apparatus is worked. The apparatus is so self-regulating in all its parts that a small amount of time only is necessary to ensure an equal temperature, night and day, through the entire building. The cold air is received from without into the hot-air chamber, remote from the fire and its gases, where it receives its heat from contact with the iron pipes, through which the hot water is continually circulating, from whence it rises, by its own specific gravity, into the respective wards and rooms to be heated. It is designed to arrange two beds between each two windows, one foot from the wall. Each bed is supplied with two ventilators, which open either at the top or bottom of the ward, as circumstances may require. Through these ventilators the foul air is passed off to the foul-air chambers in the attic, where it escapes through the ventilating shaft, in which are arranged coils of steam pipes, they being supplied with steam from a boiler in the kitchen, by which

means the ventilation is forced when the mild weather forbids the use of the heating apparatus. In order that the ventilation may not be interrupted, the foul-air chamber is surrounded by a confined air-space of eighteen inches, to prevent the cooling influence of external air.

The water closets are ventilated through a straight descending shaft, the air passing down with the soil to the basement. At this point, above the bottom of the perpendicular shaft, the air is drawn off through a ventilating flue, which runs one hundred feet under ground to the smoke flue of the main chimney, 55 feet high. This chimney contains five flues, one of which is in the center, and is designed for smoke,—the remaining four flues for ventilating the center building. The heat from the smoke-flue is communicated to the four ventilating flues, which are placed on either side of the smoke-flue. This chimney, being heated night and day by the kitchen fire, causes a continued draft through these ventilating flues. The liquid soil is separated from the atmosphere in the basement, and after passing through a trap, is discharged into the main sewer.

In all well regulated prisons 1,000 cubic feet of space is allowed to every inmate. In hospitals where the sick are confined night and day, a much greater number of cubic feet should be allowed to each patient. Each ward is arranged to accommodate twenty patients, which would give to each individual 1,417 cubic feet of space. If necessity should require, they might accommodate twenty-five patients each, which would furnish 1,134 cubic feet of space to each patient. If the prosperity of our country continues uninterrupted, a few years only will pass before the entire capacity of the present building will be required for patients. If the annual erection of buildings should continue in the city of Hartford the same as during the last few years, the number of dwellings will double in twenty years.

The citizens of Hartford have long felt that the sick and destitute were members of the human family, and demanded our

sympathy and our assistance. Not only have the rich, from their abundance, opened the benevolence of their hearts, but the poor have cast their mite into the treasury. Most of our citizens of every class and every condition in society, have responded to this call of charity in a manner which does honor to their benevolence. Their names will not only be recorded in the archives of this institution, but will be engraven on the hearts of the poor and afflicted, who are the yearly recipients of this bounty. When this generation shall have passed away, and these names shall have been forgotten, this building will stand for centuries, a living monument to their noble generosity.

There has been contributed to the Hartford Hospital, by the citizens of Hartford, \$39,556.00, and \$10,000 has been received from the State. These sums were given to provide land, and to erect appropriate buildings for the institution.

After diligent and patient examination, eight and four-fifths acres of land were purchased in a most desirable location, at a fair price, as a site for the Hospital. This tract of land cost \$16,754. The outlay may seem large, yet it was necessary to procure the entire tract in order to obtain the portion desirable for hospital purposes. Building lots can be disposed of at an advance, if it is thought desirable to lessen the grounds. The building, including plumbing, heating apparatus, sewerage, together with the various arrangements which the character of the building requires, cost \$31,417.

There is a long-standing motto that we should help those who help themselves. The charter of the Hartford Hospital is the same as the Hospital in New Haven. It receives patients from every town in the State, with the same privileges as those in Hartford. We ask from the State the same assistance which is so justly bestowed upon that institution, for the provision of the sick and destitute in that part of the state.

During the last year we have been called to mourn the death of our worthy life-director, Miles A. Tuttle, Esq. His benevolent feelings were warmly interested in the welfare of this institution. At his death he gave \$1,000 to the Hartford Hospital, the interest of which will be a living memento to the sick and afflicted of Hartford, as the income from the Tuttle fund shall yearly alleviate the distress of those who receive assistance from his liberality.

Two years will pass before the institution will receive the Watkinson donation of \$40,000, which has been described in a former report. This sum will be placed on interest, the income of which will be expended in providing free beds at the hospital for the sick and destitute of Hartford.

These are noble examples for those who are making their final disposition of all earthly treasures. They will prove monuments more enduring than carved marble or sculptured granite. When the friends they leave behind shall be numbered with the dead, and costly monuments are crumbled to dust, their names will be remembered, and their praises will be wafted to Heaven on the prayers of the afflicted, as their yearly contributions shall bring gladness to the poor and destitute.

ADDRESS BY HON. WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM.

[As briefly reported in the Daily Post.]

He observed that he did not intend a speech, and would not have spoken had he not been induced to hope that others might be induced, by an interest on his part, to become interested themselves in this noble enterprise. He stood in his place a moment, to say that he did deeply sympathize, not only in this, but in every institution designed for the relief of suffering humanity. He rejoiced in these fruits of Christian liberality; that the sympathies of generous hearts had opened the hands of many in every walk of life to give of their means to this philanthropic object. The institution is intended for the relief of those who in

sickness have not the ability to gather around them the comforts of life and the luxuries of a home. He hoped that his clerical friend by his side, (Rev. Mr. Beadle,) would speak on this subject, and compare the customs of heathen nations, as regarded the sick and infirm, with those of Christian nations. But the good that has been done is only commenced, and there were others who have yet to learn how much more blessed it is to give than to receive. If those who have not given to this or its kindred object, would but take the pleasure, the institution would never feel a want of assistance. And, if it be proper for me, I may express my hope that the legislature may be willing to do for this institution all that it at present asks,—certainly all that is proper, and he believed the State would not be backward.

ADDRESS BY REV. E. R. BEADLE.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

It is with unusual gratification that I am permitted to unite with so many benevolent hearts, in these services, which dedicate this beautiful building to suffering humanity.

New England has a great name in the world. It has not arisen alone from her manufactures, nor from her education, nor intelligence, or thrift, or determination to impress her energies upon every part of the world, but from her noble charities.

In every landscape, there are some features, which stand out more beautiful than all the rest; in every collection of gems, there are some brilliants whose lustre excels; in groups of crystalizations, there are some which stand prominent and glow with brightness over all the rest; in all mountain ranges, there are salient points, majestic peaks, towering heights, before which the hills and ranges sink into plains; so in all moral scenery, there are features which stand out boldly defined and beautifully prominent.

I shall not be charged with an attempt to laud the city of my adoption, if I say that Hartford is beautiful to me. But often, as I have passed through its streets and looked upon its cheerful and even splendid residences, never has it seemed so beautiful as when I have been gazing from some of its surrounding hill-tops, and my eye has rested upon its institutions reared for the sick and the unfortunate. Its bright points are seen in its Home for the Sick, Retreat for the Insane, Asylum for the Mute, abode for the Orphan. These are the glories of Hartford, stars in her coronet, and to-day we rejoice that we can add another to the beautiful galaxy.

And such are the glories of New England. And that benevolence which thus cares for the sick and wretched of our race, goes abroad with her sons into all the earth. When the Providence of God opened the golden gates of the West, and summoned the men of the East to found an empire on the Pacific, before the new State had selected a site for a capitol, laid the corner stone for a Mint, a Custom House, or even a Court where Justice could administer law, she had reared a Hospital for the sick and a Retreat for the Insane. And if there are legislators of our State in this company to-day, I say this for them and echo the appeal of our honored Executive, who has so touchingly shown that his noble heart beats in sympathy with us.

I was struck by a remark from our worthy friend, (Dr. Hawley,) who has devoted so much of his time and strength to this good work, "that the ancients knew nothing of institutions like these." It is true. In all the heathen world there was not a building erected nor a door opened for the suffering sick.

I have wandered among the ruins of the mightiest cities of the old world; I have seen the remains of baths, temples, palaces, road-ways, aqueducts, amphitheatres, tanks; but in all these ruins I never yet saw a fragment as big as a man's hand, which told that any structure ever stood, where

wretched humanity might find a home, or suffering find either sympathy or supply. And the same is true to this day.

In the mountains of Lebanon I once met a chieftain, a man of noble and commanding form, who showed me his arm, shattered in a deadly affray. Never did I so covet the surgeon's skill as then, but I was helpless as himself, and there were no hospitals into which he could be received, and no medical skill to meet his ease. As a consequence, you see no men in that country with one arm, or one limb. No fractures can be repaired.

And we have need of a hospital here. You may think that in our advanced state of civilization, we have no need of such an institution. But let us see. Not long since, a stranger had his foot crushed by the cars at the station house. It was at night and in the cold season of the year. He was taken to the alms house, but as there was no order for his admission, and as that institution was not provided for such cases, he could not be admitted. He was taken again to the station house and laid on the platform, and in all this Christian city, there was no place found for him until he was taken in by a poor watchman.

A sailor fell upon the deck of a vessel lying at our wharf and fractured a limb; there was no place to which he could be carried. A man fell from a building in one of our streets. He was carried to his boarding house but they could not accommodate him if he was to be sick. I have no doubt that many charitable people could be found here who would open their doors to cases like these; I rejoice to think so, but I congratulate you to-day that we have such a building as this, with all its conveniences and appointments, where all such cases can find ready admission and prompt relief.

I hope the citizens of Hartford, as they pass through these rooms, will bless the men who have patiently wrought until they have reared this structure, and while they look

upon and admire it, adopt it as their own. Write on these beautiful corner stones your names. Engrave on these tablets records of your beneficence, that will never perish. Bestow here a portion of your wealth, so that in future times, when some poor mortal is panting away his life, his latest breath may be a benison upon your memory.

Financial Report of the Hartford Hospital, at the close of the fiscal year, 1858, 9.

Subscribed by citizens,	\$39,556.00
The amount received from subscribers,	35,163.53
Due from subscribers,	3,714.35
Doubtful subscriptions,	444.02
Discount from subscriptions paid in advance,	234.10
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Total subscription,	\$39,556.00

The receipts of the Hartford Hospital from all sources, since its organization, have been as follows :

From subscribers,	\$35,163.53
From the State,	10,000.00
Rent of land,	212.00
Sale of land,	10.00
Sale of sand,	42.50
Sale of lumber,	20.00
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Total receipts,	\$45,448.03

Disbursements of the Hartford Hospital since its organization, have been as follows :

Expenses to continue the Institution in the	
building hired for that purpose, . . .	\$1,649.35
Site and land for Hospital,	16,754.99
Expenses of building materials,	31,417.17
Insurance,	175.00
Interest,	75.00
	<hr/>
	\$50,072.21
Total receipts,	45,448.03
	<hr/>
Excess of disbursement over receipts, . . .	\$4,624.18
Due from subscribers,	3,714.35
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Indebtedness of the Hospital after deducting	
unpaid subscriptions,	\$909.83

ACT INCORPORATING THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened. SEC. 1. That David Watkinson, Ebenezer Flower, A. S. Beckwith, S. S. Ward, A. W. Butler, A. M. Collins, Wm. T. Lee, Job Allyn, Samuel Colt, James B. Crosby, Albert Day, Chester Adams, James G. Bolles, George Beach, Thomas Smith, Jonathan Goodwin, A. W. Birge, Lucius Barbour, and Charles T. Hillyer, and all such persons as [are] from time to time associated with them, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a hospital in the city of Hartford, and their successors, be, and they hereby are, incorporated for said purpose, and made a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Hartford Hospital, and by that name shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, and may purchase, take, receive, hold, sell and convey estate, real and personal, to such an amount as may be necessary for the purposes of said corporation; may have a common seal, and the same may alter and change at pleasure, and may make and execute such by-laws and regulations, not contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States, as shall be deemed necessary for the well ordering and conducting the concerns of said corporation.

SEC. 2. That said corporation shall be governed by the following articles :

ART. 1. This corporation shall be called the Hartford Hospital. Persons contributing for the use of the corporation at any one time the sum of fifty dollars, shall be members for life. Persons contributing the sum of five hund-

red dollars shall be vice-presidents for life, and also directors for life; those contributing two hundred dollars shall be directors for life; those twenty-five dollars shall be members for five years, and those ten dollars shall be members for one year.

ART. 2. In order the better to carry into effect the object of the said corporation, the members thereof shall, at an annual meeting, to be held at such time and place as the by-laws of the said corporation shall direct and appoint, elect from their own number, by ballot, and by a majority of the votes given at such election, twelve persons as directors of the said corporation; and the persons so elected, together with the mayor of the city of Hartford for the time being, shall constitute a board of directors. The directors so elected shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their places. In case of any vacancy in the board, the remainder of the directors shall have power to fill such vacancy until the next election.

ART. 3. The board of directors shall, annually, as soon as may be convenient after the said annual election, elect by ballot, from among their own numbers, a president, a vice-president, and shall also elect a secretary and a treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their stead. But as many directors may be chosen as there may be directors by subscription.

ART. 4. The said board of directors shall have power to manage and conduct all the business and concerns of the corporation, and to make such laws as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of the corporation, and to appoint such officers and servants as they may deem necessary. The medical officers, including all attending and consulting physicians and surgeons, shall be appointed annually. Vacancies occurring before the expiration of a year from the time of any appointment, shall be filled by the directors, as soon as the same can conveniently be done.

ART. 5. A majority of the corporators shall call the first meeting for the election of officers, at such time and place in the city of Hartford as they shall appoint, giving three days' notice thereof, by publishing the same in the daily papers of the city; and the annual meeting of said corporation shall be held at such time and place, and on such notice, as shall be fixed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. This act may be altered, amended or repealed by the General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

That all property, real or personal, which has been, or may be, granted or given to "The Hartford Hospital," and by them invested and held, for the use of said Institution, shall, with the income thereof, remain exempt from taxation.

Provided, that the property of the Directors of said institution shall not be exempt from taxation.

Approved, June 25th, 1856.

S U B S C R I P T I O N S.

VICE PRESIDENTS FOR LIFE BY SUBSCRIPTION OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND UPWARDS.

Beckwith, A. S.	\$1,000	Hosmer, James B.	\$560
Colt, Samuel	1,000	Lee & Butler,	520
*Watkinson, David	1,000	Smith, Thomas	750
Williams, Thomas S.	1,010	Trumbull, Joseph	660
Boswell, Charles	500	Woodruff & Beach,	500
Brown, J. Seymour	500		

DIRECTORS FOR LIFE BY SUBSCRIPTION OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS AND UPWARDS.

Allyn, T. M.	\$200	Collins, Erastus	\$210
Adams, Chester	210	Collins, Charles	210
Brainard, C. H.	310	Crosby, Daniel P.	210
Benton, Charles	200	Cheney Brothers,	300
Bissell, Hiram	200	Catlin, Julius	210
Batterson, J. G.	200	Carter, H. Kendall	200
Bulkeley, E. A.	210	Church, Leonard	200
Brace, Thomas K.	210	Dunham, Austin	210
Bartholomew, G. M.	260	Daniels, Leonard	250
Barbour, Lucius	210	Day, Griswold & Co.,	210
Beach, Geo. Jr.	210	Dixon, James	210
Birch & Bradley,	200	Fessenden, Edson	300
Case, Tiffany & Co.	310	Flower, Ebenezer	210
Colt, Elisha	210	Goodridge, S. W.	200
Carter, Newton	200	Goodwin, James	210
Collins, William L.	210	Howe, Edmund G.	200

* Deceased.

* Hills, Isaae	\$210	Phillips, Daniel	\$310
Huntington, H.	210	Phelps, Guy R.	200
Hungerford & Cone,	200	Pratt, Miss Esther	200
Hollister, Nelson	200	Roberts, E. C.	200
Hughes, Rev. James	200	Rogers Brothers,	320
Kellogg, E. N.	210	Root, Elisha K.	200
Keeney, H. & W.	400	Ripley, E. G.	210
Lineoln, Geo. S. & Co.,	260	Seymour, John W.	210
Lyman, C. C.	200	Seymour, Charles	210
Loomis, Simeon L.	200	Storrs, William L.	275
Mather, Roland	210	Shepard, Mrs. Eliza K.	200
Mather, William	200	* Tuttle, Miles A.	210
Morgan, Mrs. Joseph	200	Turner, William W.	200
Merriman, J. & M.	200	Toucey, Isaae	200
* Niles, John M.	210	Terry, O. G.	200
Pond, C. F.	300	Ward, Samuel S.	310
Perkins, Henry A.	210	Weleh, George M.	210
Peck, Ira	400	* Wells, James H.	210
Parsons, Franeis	310	Waterman N. M.	200

MEMBERS FOR LIFE BY SUBSCRIPTION OF FIFTY DOLLARS AND UPWARDS.

* Alden, H.	\$100	Deming, Henry C.	\$100
Bartholomew, James	110	Day, Calvin,	110
Butler, John A.	100	Davis, G. F.	110
Boum, S.	100	Ely, William D.	100
Barnard, Henry 2d	100	Freeman, Horace	110
Buck, Dudley	110	French, Henry	110
Bolles, James G.	110	Foster & Co.,	100
Blodgett, Roswell	100	Gillett, Ralph	100
Bidwell, Pitkin & Co.,	100	Goodwin & Co.,	100
Brainard, Hannah	100	Gleason & Willard,	100
Brinley, Misses	100	Hudson, B. & W.	100
* Collins, A. M.	110	Hills, J. & O.	160
Coit, Samuel	100	Ives, Lawson C.	110
Church, Joseph	100	Jewell, P. & Son	100
Cook, Moses	100	Judd, J. F.	100

* Deceased.

Kingsbury, N.	\$100	Smythe, Isaac F.	\$100
Most, John H.	100	Sperry, Stiles D.	100
Mather, Elijah	100	Sargent, L. N.	100
Powell, J. B.	100	Starr, B. P.	100
Palmer, J. C.	100	Taylor, Edwin	135
Pratt, Joseph	150	Talcott, Russell G.	110
Pratt, H. Z.	100	Terry, Seth	100
Ripley, Philip	100	Thatcher, S. P. & Good-	
Robbins, P. F.	110	rich,	120
Robinson, L. F.	110	Tyler, Frederick	100
Sweet, Truman	100	Wilcox, Loyal	100
Sisson, A. L.	150	White, Sidney A.	110
Seymour, O. D.	100	Wadsworth, Tertius	100
Smith, Elisha T.	160	West, A. G.	100
Smith, Erastus	110		

Andrus & Son,	\$50	Beach, C. M.	\$60
Allen, Olcott	60	Beach, J. W.	60
Adams, F. D.	50	Bassett, E. J.	50
Ashmead & Hurlburt,	60	Beach, John	60
Allen, Joshua	50	Brown, Roswell	50
Birge, A. W.	60	Brown, F. A.	60
Burnham, George	60	Buck, George	50
Brown, H. L.	50	Buell, Robert	50
Benson, Joseph	50	Barnard, John	50
Ballou, L.	50	Brinley, Edward H.	50
Brace, Thomas K. Jr.,	50	Crary, David	50
Burr, A. E.	60	Carrier, William B.	50
Brainard, L.	50	Cellar, Mark	50
Brabson & McGowen,	50	Corning, George W.	60
Ballerstein, Moses	50	Corning, John B.	50
Bamberger, Leopold	50	Crosby, James B.	50
Boum, Jacob	50	Cook, Aaron	50
Barrows, A. W.	50	Chamberlin, W. P.	50
Beresford, S. B.	50	Chapin, M. W.	60

Cohen, B. M.	\$50	Howard, Chauncey	\$50
Clark, George, 3d,	50	Hollander, A.	50
Callender, W. H. D.	50	Hammond, A. G.	50
Chauncey, Michael	50	Hubbard, Samuel	50
Danforth, J. W.	50	Harbison, Hugh	50
Day, Horatio E.	60	Jaekson, J. C.	50
Eldredge, John B.	50	Johnson, Horace	50
Euson, A. D.	50	* Joslyn, M.	50
Fenn, Edward H.	50	Kohn, Tobias,	50
Francis & Gridley,	50	Katzenberg & Wallach,	50
Fitch, Patten	50	Lobdell, E. Thos.	50
Fox, Gesson	50	Langdon, Joseph	60
Farwell, John I.	50	Lee & Dean,	50
Farwell, T. B.	50	Lincoln, Theo. M.	50
Glazier, Carlos	50	Lord, H.	50
Goldsmith, Herman	50	Loth, Joseph	50
Goodwin, Keeney & Co.,	50	Marsh, S. E.	50
Green, Wm. H.	50	Morgan, Henry K.	50
Geer, Charles G.	50	* McNamara, Hugh	60
Green, B. W.	60	Marston, Stephen	50
Goodwin, John H.	50	Mather, Charles	50
Goodwin, Daniel	60	Mandlebaum, Jacob	50
Hunt, E. K.	50	Mather, Samuel	50
Hawley, G. B.	50	Morris, J. F.	50
Holmes, Henry	50	Mayer, David	50
Hardenburgh, C. M.	50	Mowry, N.	50
Hosmer, Charles	60	McNary, J. M. B.	50
Hart, S. N.	50	Moore, Geo. W.	50
Hunn, George A.	50	Northam, C. H.	50
Hooker, B. E.	50	Owen, E. H.	60
Humphrey, Lemuel	50	Parker, E. A.	50
Hubbard, Richard D.	50	Pierson, A.	60
Hillyer, C. T.	60	Porter, H. L.	60
Hopkins, Wm. R.	50	Perkins, Henry	50

* Deceased.

Phelps, D. B.	\$50	Sugden, Wm. E.	\$50
Russell, G. W.	50	Sexton, Lorin	50
Rogers, Benjamin,	50	Thompson, Hussey &	
Root, Thomas S.	50	Slater,	50
Reed, E. M.	50	Thayer, E. A.	50
Roberts, Ebenezer	50	Taylor, Samuel	50
Rothenburg, L.	50	White, Moses	50
Reed, Rawson	50	White, Wm. S.	50
Seymour, D. M.	50	Tucker, Erastus	50
Smith, Chauncey G.	50	Taylor, Henry	50
Squires, William H.	50	Talcott, C. M.	60
Sears, H. K.	50	Vallant, Richard	50
Skinner, Thomas	50	Wallach, H. & Co.	50
Sisson, Thomas	50	Wallach Ph. & Co.	50
Spencer, Calvin	60	* Ward, James	50
Savage, Samuel G.	50	Wright, Wm. L.	50
Stillman, P. D.	60	Wells, Charles P.	50
Shultas, James B.	50	Walkley, James C.	60
Seyms, George	50	Wesson, David,	50
Seyms, R. S.	60	Weeks, Charles	50
Stebbins, Lucius,	50	Wells, James G.	50
Seymour, Harvey	60	Williams, Henry P.	90
Stern, Meyer	50	Wells & Burnham,	50
Selling, Henry	50	Weatherby, C. S.	50
Selling, David	50	Williams & Hall	50
Simons, H.	50	Westland, Wm. D.	50
Stern, Abraham	50	White, J. W.	50
Sanford, Charles W.	50	Wood, Wm. A.	50
Spencer, Wm.	50	Woolley, G. W. & W. P.	50

* Deceased.

MEMBERS FOR FIVE YEARS BY SUBSCRIPTION OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Brooks, David S. & Co.,	\$25	Kenyon, Robert	\$25
Crittenden, L. S.	25	Matson, Wm. N.	25
Dyer, Geo. B.	25	Pierson, L. T.	25
Ely & Co.,	25	Spencer, Stephen	25
Goodwin, Jonathan	35	Sheldon, H. & Co.,	25
Hamersley, Wm. Jas.	35	Smith, Joseph	25
Hills, Isaac & Son	25	Sumner, Jeremiah	25
Kellogg, Joseph	25		

MEMBERS FOR ONE YEAR BY SUBSCRIPTION OF TEN DOLLARS.

Beach, George	\$10	Katzenberg, Mayer	\$20
Burkett, Ralph	10	Litchfield, N.	20
Bolles, Edward	10	* Morgan, Denison	10
Bolter, James	10	Morgan, N. H.	10
Bull, John W.	10	McManus, J. T.	10
Belknap, Thomas	10	Nott, Samuel	10
Clark, Ezra	10	Olmsted, John	10
Clark, Ezra Jr.,	10	Pease, E. T.	10
Day, Thomas M.	10	Steele, Thomas	10
Dimock, Joseph W.	10	* Sigourney, C. H.	10
Eaton, Wm. W.	10	Smith, Alfred	10
Fox, Charles E.	10	Sill, Geo. G.	10
Goodman, C. H.	10	Sigourney, Mrs. L. H.	10
Gill, Alfred	10	Terry, Roderick	10
Geer, Elihu	10	Welles, Gideon	10
Judd, W. M.	10	Wells, H. D.	10

SUBSCRIBERS TO PURCHASE THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE DR. SUMNER.

Charles Boswell,	\$20	C. H. Brainard,	\$10
Hezekiah Huntington,	25	E. G. Howe,	10
George Beach, Jr.,	20	George Beach,	10
* William H. Imlay,	20	James B. Hosmer,	10
Joseph Trumbull,	20	James Goodwin,	10
James M. Bunce,	25	G. M. Bartholomew,	5
Hungerford & Cone,	10	Cash, (M)	5

* Deceased.